

University of Nevada  
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

LINCOLN, CLARK, WHITE PINE COUNTIES

LEAH BARKER, District Extension Agent

1922

AC 0089/1/4



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STATES RELATIONS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON  
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Form No. 207 (Revised 1922)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural Colleges  
Cooperating.

States Relations Service,  
Office of Extension Work,  
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Due December 1, 1922.

State \_\_\_\_\_

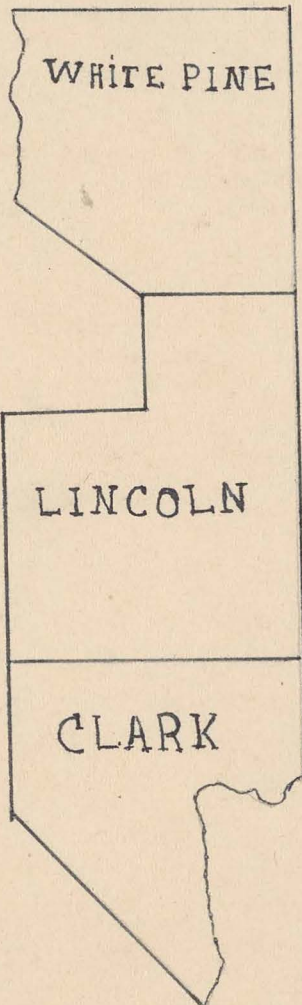
County \_\_\_\_\_

Report of Nevada Lincoln, Clark, White Pine, Home Demonstration Agent

**Miss Leah Barker**

From March 1, 1922, to December 1, 1922

(If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period.  
Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting  
the Service)



Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

State Home Demonstration Leader

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved and forwarded by: \_\_\_\_\_

Extension Director



TO THE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT:

In the annual report due from each home demonstration agent, it is desired that a clear account of the work of the year be given. This report should be divided into two parts: (1) a narrative report, and (2) a tabulated, or summary report.

#### NARRATIVE REPORT

It is desired that a narrative report, to accompany the statistical summary, outline somewhat in detail the organization, method of procedure and results obtained by the home demonstration agent during 1921.

1. Describe in detail the organization of the home demonstration work in the county and in the communities. How has it functioned in the farm bureau organization and activities?

2. Discuss briefly the home and community problems to which the home demonstration agent gave most attention during 1921.

3. For each project indicate:

(a) How the work was organized.

(b) Part taken by specialists.

(c) Part taken by local leaders.

(d) Relationships established with outside organizations.

(e) Publicity methods used.

(f) Methods used in securing data as to results.

(g) The spread of influence and the permanent value of the work.

4. Indicate those phases of each project in which the women were most interested, what lines of work they wished to continue, and what new lines of work they have indicated a desire to take up.

#### SUMMARY REPORT.

This is designed to be a summary of those features of the narrative report that can be tabulated. In order that the national summaries may be compiled, it is necessary that there be some uniformity in the summary report.

##### 1. GENERAL

Calls at office relating to home demonstration work, \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone calls, \_\_\_\_\_ Letters written, \_\_\_\_\_  
Homes visited, \_\_\_\_\_ Articles written for local press, \_\_\_\_\_  
Bulletins, leaflets, and other material distributed, 399  
Visits of college and department specialists, \_\_\_\_\_ 25  
Visits of supervision from State and assistant State leaders, 280

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS WILL NOT APPLY TO THE WORK OF ALL THE AGENTS, AND THESE, OF COURSE, NEED NOT BE ANSWERED. IT MAY OFTEN HAPPEN THAT ITEMS ADDED BY THE AGENT ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE QUESTIONS CALL FOR.

CLASSIFY ACTIVITIES UNDER HEADINGS IN REPORT FORM.



II. ORGANIZATION

Training schools for local leaders,	Total number	None
Women members in farm bureau,	Total number	?
Number of communities recognized for extension purposes,	Total number	22
Number of communities which have adopted projects,	Total number	21

Communities Adopting Specified Projects

Name of project	Number of communities adopting	Number of project leaders secured	Number of demonstrations			
			Started		Completed and reported	
			#Home	Community	#Home	Community
			##	##	##	##
<u>Organization</u>	21	32	0	29	0	20
<u>Food production</u>						
Gardening						
Poultry						
Dairying						
*						
<u>Food preservation</u>	1	1	30	0	30	0
Canning						
Drying						
Brining						
Storing						
*						
<u>Nutrition</u>				1		
Underweight children	5	5	4	65	0	0
Child Feeding	0	0	4	0	0	0
Weight reduction	1	1	3	5	0	0
Standard dietes	0	0	3	0	0	0
Constipation	0	0	1	0	0	0
Milk feeding demon-	2	2	0	42/	0	0
Acid stomach	0	0	1	0	0	0
*						
<u>Boys' and girls' club work</u>	6	10	0	6	0	6

\*Indicate other activities not listed above.

\*\*Indicate whether at home or at school.

#A home demonstration is the carrying on in the home of a definitely organized and supervised piece of work for the purpose of establishing improved practices in the community

##A community enterprise is one in which a group of people in a community or organizations in a community, unite their efforts in carrying out a specific activity having for its purpose the solution of the larger problems which affect physically, socially, or economically the homes of the community.



Communities Adopting Specified Projects (Continued)

Name of project	Number of communities adopting	Number of project leaders secured	Number of demonstrations			
			Started	Completed	and Reported	
			#Home	Commun-ity	#Home	Commun-ity
			##	##	##	##
<u>Health</u>						
Child care						
Home nursing						
Sanitation	3	3	0	3	0	3
<u>Clothing</u>						
Clothing Selection			0	6	0	6
Dress forms, clothing			0	11	0	11
Pattern fitting	16	15	0	10	0	10
Sewing Efficiency			0	9	0	9
Clothing Budgets			0	5	0	5
Decorative stitches			0	11	0	11
Simplet pattern designs			0	7	0	7
Millinery Renovation			0	2	0	2
Remodeling accounts			0	1	0	1
Equipment						
Methods	4	0	0	4	0	4
<u>House planning and furnishing</u>						
Building and remodeling	0	0	2	0	2	0
Decorating and furnishing	1	0	0	0	0	0
Planning home grounds						
<u>##Community enterprises</u>						
Community centers						
Cooked food						
Canning						
Drying						
Demonstration						
Milk stations						
Cooperative buying associations						
Cooperative selling associations						
Salvage shops						
Community rest rooms						
Community study tours						
Community recreation centers	3	2	0	2	0	2
Community or civic improvements	1	0	0	1	0	0
Community library or reading circle	1	1	0	1	0	1
Cooperative laundries						
<u>Totals</u>						
	61	72	48	218	32	94



### III. ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS

In this tabulated form will be shown the sum total of efforts put forth by the agent and the number who have come in immediate contact with her influence.

Activities in regard to	#Training classes for project leaders		Conferences with leaders or home demonstrators		Talks lectures, demonstrations		Visits in homes		Families adopting suggestions **
	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	No.	No.
Organization	0	0	10	38	51	1092	27	14	0
Food preservation:									
Gardening									
Poultry									
Dairying									
Food preservation:	0	0	5	8	3	35	8	0	50
Canning									
Drying									
<b>Nutrition</b>									
Underweight children			8	23	(62)	(539)	5	4	53
Child Feeding			4	8	0	0	0	0	4
Weight reduction			8	8	0	0	0	0	8
Standard diet			3	4	0	0	0	0	3
Constipation			1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Milk feeding demonstration			5	10	3	(111)	0	0	42
Acid stomach demonstration			1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Child feeding									
Boys' and girls' club work	0	0	43	86	62	585	50	5	68

\*\* Include only families definitely known to have adopted suggestions and exclusive of families carrying on supervised home demonstrations.

# These are classes held specifically for training groups of community project leaders or home demonstrators. Include here also training classes for local leaders of boys' and girls' clubs. Do not include training classes for club demonstration teams.

## Where the State leader of home demonstration agents, assistant State leader, or specialist addresses a meeting in the territory of a home demonstration agent in which the agent also takes part, both workers should report the attendance on their records. The worker who takes the major part should report the figures without parenthesis. The worker having the minor part in the program should report the same figures enclosed in parenthesis. This will prevent duplication of figures, while giving both workers due credit.



III. ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS (continued)

Activities in regard to	#Training classes for project leaders		Conferences with leaders or home demonstrators		Talks, lectures, demonstrations		Visits in homes Home demonstrators		Families* adopting suggestions.
	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	No.	No.
<u>Health</u>									
Child care									
Home nursing									
Sanitation	0		10	38	9	71	16	6	64
<u>Clothing</u>									
Clothing Selection					11	70			
Dress forms					19	131			
Pattern fitting					21	125			
Sewing Efficiency	68	490	32	83	20	107	70	5	147
Clothing Budgets					8	59			
Decorative stitches					18	126			
Simple pattern designs					10	82			
Millinery Renovation					4	24			
Remodeling					3	12			
<u>Home management</u>									
Home accounts	0	0	5	10	11	100	13	4	10
Equipment									
Methods									
<u>House planning and furnishing</u>									
Building and remodeling			3	14			5	0	2
Decorating and furnishing			2	4	1	12	8	0	1
Planning home grounds									
<u>Community enterprises</u>									
Community centers									
Cooked food									
Canning									
Drying									
Demonstration									
Milk stations									
Cooperative buying associations									
Cooperative selling associations									
Salvage shops									
Community rest rooms									
Community study tours									
Community recreation centers			4	12	1	9	0	0	0
Community or civic improvements									
Community library or reading circle									
Cooperative laundries									
Exhibits									
<b>Totals</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>3291</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>287</b>



ACTIVITIES OF PROJECT LEADERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

	New leaders secured	Training classes for local women	Meetings and demonstrations held		Conferences		Demonstrators	visits	
	No.	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	Attd.	No.	
<u>Organization</u>	18	0	0	19	61	18	30	0	0
<u>Food production</u>									
<u>Food preservation</u>	1	0	0						
<u>Nutrition</u>	3	0	0	9	117	18	29	0	78
<u>Boys' and girls' club work</u>	5	0	0	33	308	20	25	18	12
<u>Health</u>	2	0	0	5	44	8	15	0	0
<u>Clothing</u>	13	0	0	8	42	15	24	24	0
<u>Home management</u>									
<u>House planning and furnishing</u>	1								
<u>Community enterprises</u>	4	0	0	0	0	29	54	0	25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>115</b>

All material after the first column is approximate.



IV. RESULTS. Report only results of practices adopted or modified through the activities of the home demonstration agent or the extension organization, and supported by records.

1. \*Garden Project

Number of home gardens \_\_\_\_\_ Average area \_\_\_\_\_ Value of products \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*Poultry project

Number of families reporting \_\_\_\_\_

Chickens:

Number raised \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Number sold \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Number used in the home \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Number standard bred chickens purchased \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Eggs:

Dozens produced \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dozens used in the home \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dozens preserved \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dozens sold cooperatively \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total amount gained by cooperative sale \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Number of egg circles formed \_\_\_\_\_

Number of standard bred eggs \_\_\_\_\_ Dozen \_\_\_\_\_

Number of flocks producing infertile eggs \_\_\_\_\_

Total value of chickens and products sold \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total value of chickens and products used at home \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Flock culling:

Number of flocks culled \_\_\_\_\_

Total number in flocks culled \_\_\_\_\_

Number of birds eliminated \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated saving \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Housing:

Number of new poultry houses built \_\_\_\_\_

Number of poultry houses remodeled \_\_\_\_\_

\*Value of all products to be quoted with reference to local market prices.



\*Dairy Project

Number of families reporting \_\_\_\_\_

Butter:

Pounds made \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Pounds sold \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Increased value of butter sold resulting from agent's advice in making, marketing, etc. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cottage Cheese:

Pounds made \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Pounds sold \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cheddar cheese:

Pounds made \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Pounds sold \_\_\_\_\_ Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

List below all work in relation to food production not covered by the above items.

2. \*Food Preservation Project

Number of families reporting \_\_\_\_\_

Canned fruit \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Jams and jellies <sup>30</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Dried fruits \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

Canned vegetables <sup>810</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Brined vegetables <sup>190</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Dried vegetables <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

Value of fruits and vegetables preserved . . . . . \$ <sup>90</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Poultry canned \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Value \$ **533.25** \_\_\_\_\_

Beef canned \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Fish canned \_\_\_\_\_ qts. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total value of canned meats, poultry and fish. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Pork cured \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Lard made \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Sausage made \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Other meat and by products \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*Value of all products to be quoted with reference to local market prices.



Total value of cured meat, lard  
and by products.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Scap made \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Value \$ \_\_\_\_\_

List below all work in relation to food preservation not covered by the  
above items.

3. Nutrition Project

Food selection: Number of families changing food habits	_____	3
School lunches: Number of schools adopting school lunches	_____	0
Number of children attending same	_____	0
Number of children bringing milk to school as a result of the agent's efforts	_____	0
Number of children showing improvement in health includes thos in (3) below	_____	0
Child feeding: Women enrolling children for child feeding dems.	_____	4
Number of children enrolled	_____	4
Families feeding and caring for children according to instructions of the home demonstration agent:		
Number of families	_____	53
Number of children	_____	53
Number of children giving up tea and coffee	_____	53

Utilization of milk products

(1) City milk campaigns:

Increased consumption of milk due to milk campaigns	_____	qts.
Increased consumption of butter due to product campaigns	_____	lbs.
Increased consumption of cheese due to products campaigns	_____	lbs.

(2) Through the influence of the home demonstration agent:

Total increased consumption of milk in the home including campaigns	_____	qts.
Total increased consumption of butter in the home including campaigns	_____	lbs.
Total increased consumption of cheese in the home including campaigns	_____	lbs.



Weight Reduction;-Number of women enrolling for weight  
reduction -----8  
Constipation correction--Number of women enrolled-----1  
Acid Stomach Correction;-Number of women enrolled-----1



(3) Number of schools serving milk ----- 2

Number of children drinking milk at school ----- 42

List on a separate sheet all work in relation to nutrition not covered by the above items.

4. Health Project

Persons adopting improved health habits, ----- 2

Sanitary appliances installed: Septic tanks, -----; Plumbing, -----

Sinks, ----- 2 -----; Screens, -----

Persons securing home medicine chests, -----; Women enrolling for pre-

natal care demonstrations, -----; Community nurses employed, -----

List on a separate sheet all work in relation to health not covered by the above items.

5. Home Management Project

Families securing washing machines, -----

Families securing fireless cookers, commercial, ----- 1  
home-made, ----- 10

Families securing pressure or steam cookers, ----- 1

Families securing driers, -----  
(dish drainers  
(extension strain  
ers  
(parers and corers  
(spatulas  
(dish mops  
(mystic mits  
(towel racks  
(clothes racks  
(soap shakers  
(hand trays

Families securing power machines for home use, -----

Families securing other conveniences (specify) ----- 36

Families installing water systems, -----

Families installing heating systems -----

Families installing lighting systems ----- 1

Families rearranging kitchen, ----- 2  
(For remodeling, see Home Planning Project)

Give estimate of number of hours of labor conserved by the above conveniences

Families keeping expense records, ----- 32 hours Daily

Families making budgets, -----

Families changing ways of living as result of expense records, -----

List below all work in relation to home management and accounts not included in the above items.



Page 11a.

Communities adopting Fly Control-----3

Homes adopting preventative measures  
as suggested by Home Demonstration Agent-----64



6. Clothing Project

Number of families reporting 95

New garments made, 226 Saving \$ 585.40

Garments remodeled, 1 Saving \$ 8.00

Garments or articles dyed \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dry cleaning and renovating, \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Patterns cut, 44 Saving \$ 59.40

Dress forms made, 30 Saving \$ 420.00

Hats made:

New, \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Remodeled, \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Persons to whom various parts of above clothing instructions were passed by local women, 52

7. House Planning and Furnishing Project

Number of new houses planned and built with Agent's assistance \_\_\_\_\_

Number houses remodeled with agent's assistance 2

Number of single rooms (other than above) remodeled with agent's assistance . . . . . 2

Number of homes redecorated and furnished with agent's assistance \_\_\_\_\_

Number of single rooms (other than above redecorated with agent's assistance . . . . . 1

Number of homes where agent has given assistance in connection with landscape gardening . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_

Trees, shrubs and flowering plants:

Trees planted, No. \_\_\_\_\_ Lawns seeded, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Shrubs planted, No. \_\_\_\_\_ Plants No. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Community Activities Project

Community centers	Used as	Number	Value of business transacted
Cooked food centers	:	:	:
Canning centers	:	:	:
Drying centers	:	:	:
Demonstration centers	:	:	:
Milk stations	:	:	:



Cooperative buying associations, \_\_\_\_\_ Membership, \_\_\_\_\_

Value of business, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cooperative selling associations, \_\_\_\_\_ Membership, \_\_\_\_\_

Value of business, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Saving \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Salvage shops, Kind \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Community rest rooms, \_\_\_\_\_

Community study tours, \_\_\_\_\_

Community recreation centers, \_\_\_\_\_

Community or civic improvements, 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Community library or reading circles, 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Cooperative laundries, \_\_\_\_\_ 1

List below all work in relation to community activities not covered by the above.



Work With Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Using the table below, state the nature of any work you may have done during the year with boys' and girls' clubs.

Is there a county club agent? If so, state briefly in what manner you have cooperated. Use an extra sheet if necessary.

Activities of Agent

Kind of clubs	Number of clubs	Number of members enrolled	Number of members completing work (in clubs org'd. by H. D. A.)	Number of local club leaders trained by H. D. A.	Conferences with local club leaders Indiv'l. Group	Number of club meetings attended by H.D.A.	Number of demonstration teams trained by H. D. A.
Clothing	6	68	60	10	35	8	0

\* If these group conferences are held for the definite purpose of training the leaders, they will be reported also under the head of "Training classes for local leaders" on pages 3 and 5

Note: One copy of this sheet is to be sent to the State club leader.



GARDEN CLUB DEMONSTRATION

1. Number of clubs organized \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
4. Total enrollment \_\_\_\_\_
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting \_\_\_\_\_
6. Number of square rods in gardens grown by members reporting \_\_\_\_\_
7. Value of vegetables used in home \_\_\_\_\_ \$
8. Value of vegetables sold \_\_\_\_\_ \$
9. Total value of vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ \$
10. Total costs \_\_\_\_\_ \$
11. Value above costs \_\_\_\_\_ \$
12. Extent and effect of Demonstration.

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

Practice	No. of members	No. of bu.	No. of farmers	No. of bu.
Spraying for control of insects or disease	:	:	:	:
Testing seeds before planting	:	:	:	:
Using irrigation (hose) over-head, Surface).	:	:	:	:

CANNING CLUB DEMONSTRATION

1. Number of clubs organized \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
4. Total enrollment \_\_\_\_\_
5. Total number of members completing demonstration and reporting \_\_\_\_\_
6. Total number of quarts of food products canned (exclusive of jellies) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Quarts of fruit: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Quarts of vegetables: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Quarts of meats and soup: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
7. Number of jars of jellies and jams made \_\_\_\_\_
8. Canned food products sold:
  - (a) Quarts of fruit: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Quarts of vegetables: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Quarts of meats and soup: (glass) \_\_\_\_\_ (tin) \_\_\_\_\_ value \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) Jars of jelly, jams, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of pounds of dried products \_\_\_\_\_
10. Number of gallons of brined vegetables \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of club members doing the family canning \_\_\_\_\_
12. Total value of products canned by members reporting \_\_\_\_\_ \$
13. Total costs \_\_\_\_\_ \$
14. Value above costs \_\_\_\_\_ \$



BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION

1. What is the local unit for the county extension organization \_\_\_\_\_  
(community, township, farm center) Community
2. Number of units in the county ies 22
3. Number of units having "family plan" extension programs 0
4. Number of community committeemen or community project leaders in the county extension organization 0
5. Number of unpaid local club leaders beginning the project 10
6. Number of unpaid or volunteer local club leaders completing the project year 8
7. Number of these leaders considered as community project leaders 0
8. Number of specialists, except those in club section, doing club work in the county

Specialist	Days in county	Nature of assistance rendered

9. Do club members hold membership in your county extension organization (individually or as a club)? Individually
10. Office work:
  - (a) Number of calls at office relating to boys' and girls' club work 18
  - (b) Number of telephone calls 5
  - (c) Number of letters written 161
  - (d) Number of articles written for local press 20
  - (e) Number of bulletins, leaflets, and other material distributed 140
11. Number of club plats and homes visited 35
12. Number of club meetings attended 62 (a) Attendance 586
13. Number of training conferences held for local leaders 0 (a) Attendance 0
14. Number of club talks and lectures given 8 (a) Attendance 89
15. Number of club tours conducted 0 (a) Attendance 0
16. Number of achievement day meetings 0 (a) Attendance 0
17. Number of club encampments 0 (a) Attendance 0
18. Number of fairs at which club members exhibited (a) State fairs 0  
(b) County and district fairs 0 (c) Community fairs 0
19. Number of club members exhibiting 0
20. Number of club members that attended short courses at agricultural colleges during the year 0
21. Number of active and former club members receiving home economics instruction at agricultural colleges 0
22. Amount of money loaned by banks to members 0
23. Amount of money used for
  - (a) Expenses of club members for trips to short courses, fairs, expositions etc. 0
  - (b) Prizes, premiums, awards, etc. 0







CLOTHING CLUB DEMONSTRATION

1. Number of clubs organized 7
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 0 (b) urban 0 (c) total 0
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 68 (b) urban 0 (c) total 0
4. Total enrollment 68
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting 60
6. Total number of new garments made by members reporting: (List garments as follows: 400 aprons, 375 summer dresses, etc.) 31 bloomers; 12 night gowns; 22 dresses; 4 combination suits; 3 blouses; 3 petticoats; 7 rompers; 1 princess slip; 30 aprons; 10 crochet yokes; 3 baby bibs; 2 pair garters
7. Number of garments made over 0 Money saved \$ 0
8. Number of household articles made: (List articles, as 500 holders, etc.) 5 dresser scarfs; 3 pillow tops; 21 sewing bags; 7 towels; 17 luncheon cloths; 65 napkins; 2 holders; 2 needle books
9. Total number of hours of mending 25
10. Number of garments mended 0
11. Number of hats renovated and retrimmed 0 money saved \$ 0
12. Number of members doing all their own sewing 0
13. Number of members doing the family sewing 5
14. Number of members doing family mending 5
15. Total value of garments and articles made and remodeled \$ 516.65
16. Total costs \$ 84.60
17. Value above costs \$ 432.05

18. Extent and Effect of Demonstration.  
Number of members known to demonstrate each of the following practices:

Practice	No. of members	No. of garments	No. of homes	No. of garments
Use of sewing machine	42	113	0	0
Selection of clothing for health (shoes etc.)	0	0	0	0
Making clothing budgets	0	0	0	0
Making simple, durable underwear	15	18	0	0
Renovating and remodeling garments	0	0	0	0
Renovating and retrimming hats	0	0	0	0

CLUB DEMONSTRATION

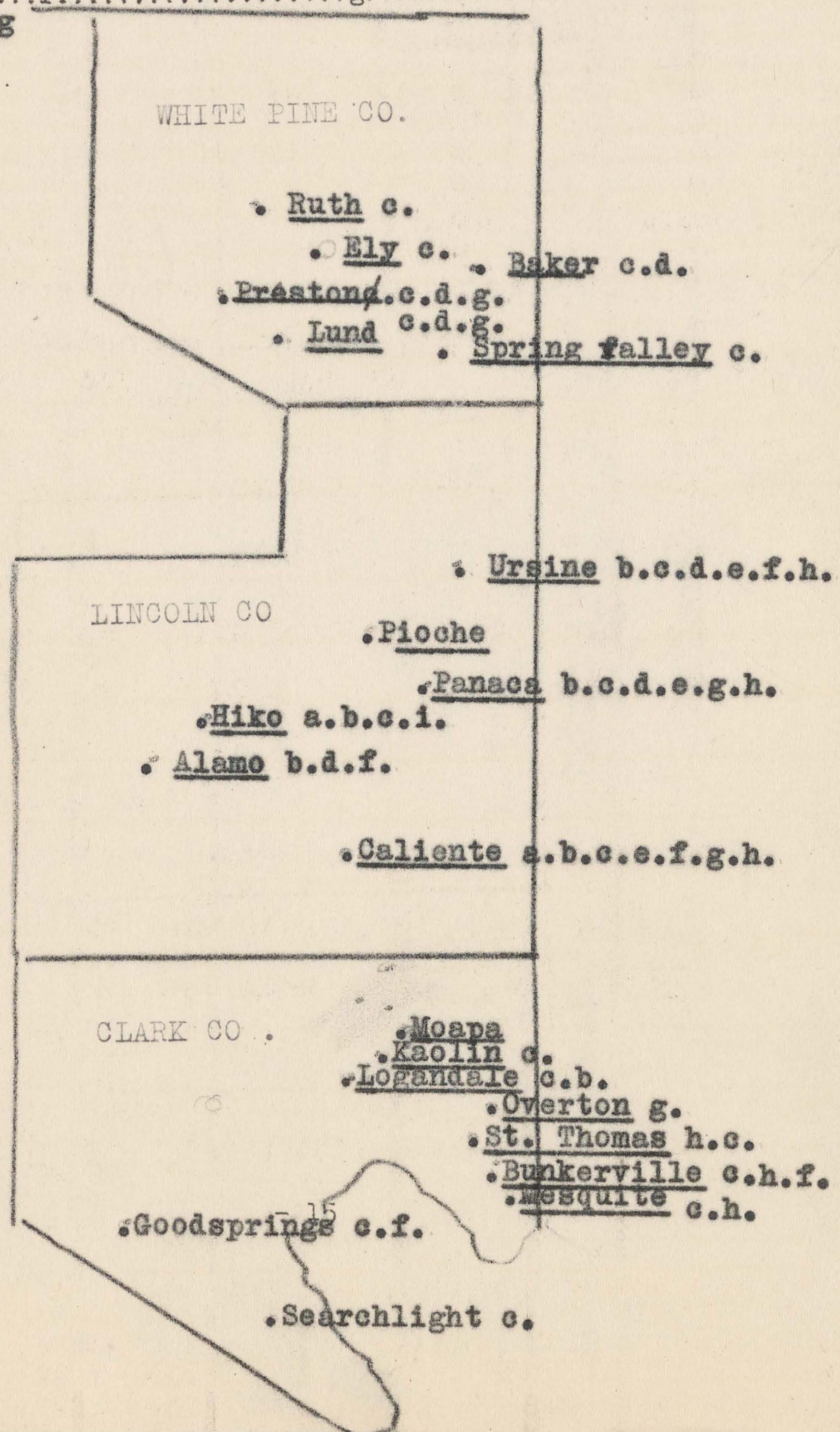
1. Number of clubs organized \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural \_\_\_\_\_ (b) urban \_\_\_\_\_ (c) total \_\_\_\_\_
4. Total enrollments \_\_\_\_\_
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting \_\_\_\_\_
6. Total number of \_\_\_\_\_ by members reporting \_\_\_\_\_
7. Total value (actual or estimated) of \_\_\_\_\_ by members reporting \$ \_\_\_\_\_
8. Total cost to members reporting \$ \_\_\_\_\_
9. Total value above cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_
10. Number of members demonstrating each of the following practices:
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of instances where practices have been adopted as a result of boys' and girls' club work:
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_ involved \_\_\_\_\_



Map of Demonstrations.

On this page draw or attach a map of your county, showing boundaries of communities or other local units, and locate thereon demonstrations listed under "Organization" on page 3 of this report. In order to secure uniform mapping in each State, the State home demonstration leader will indicate lines of work after

- characters
- |                     |                       |              |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Rural Engineering   | Home Industries       | Clothing     | Girls Club Work |
| a. Convenient Homes | b. Community Recreat. | c. Nutrition | d. Fly Control  |
| e. Home Beautifying | f.                    | g.           | h.              |





Preface

The territory including the three counties of Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine, of which I am District Home Demonstration Agent, is the largest single territory for any Extension Agent in Nevada, or even in the United States. The total area in square miles of this territory is 27,351, equal to the combined areas of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland and Vermont. The one county Lincoln, is nearly equal to the area of Maryland.

Because of the immensity of this territory, it has been no small undertaking to distribute the time of one agent over its entirety. Climatic conditions, and road conditions influenced greatly the distribution of my time. Clark County, the most southern, has a climate conducive to working that section during the winter months, but entirely too hot for the summer months. Lincoln County, north of Clark, affords a more temperate climate the year round, while White Pine's winters are entirely too severe to permit of travel. Considering these conditions, a plan of distribution of my time was worked out as follows.

One-third time or four months of the year would be spent in each of the three counties. During the winter months from November to April, Clark County would have the services of the District Home Demonstration Agent. From April first to June first, October 1st. to December 1st., Lincoln County would have her time and the summer months of June to October to be spent in White Pine County.

This division of time has been very satisfactory and has allowed frequent change of scenery. This year I began my duties as the District Agent, for this territory and visited Clark and Lincoln Counties for the first time. The period of April 10 to May 20th was spent in Clark. This County has an area of 8,045 sq. miles, with a population of only 4,859. This population is distributed over 10 small communities. Las Vegas, the railroad terminal of 3,000 population, is the Headquarters for Extension Work in the County. To get between communities one must travel by auto, over distances of 25, 40, 50 and 60 odd miles. The roads are sandy and badly cut up, so that travel is often tedious. The trip between Las Vegas and Overton, a matter of 50 miles, taken from four to five hours to make it, with the present road conditions. On account of the vast area, the sparseness of population, county funds do not permit of an adequate care of County Roads.

I found on coming into the county that most of my work was in Agricultural communities. I was dealing with an entirely different class of people, Mormon settlers. I found these people backward, and lax, but apparently eager to accept of what I had to offer them.



Living conditions are wretched in most of these communities. The houses are mostly built for a temporary shelter and sparsely furnished. Since the climate is warm the year round, the houses are not substantially built and assuredly not for warmth. The sanitary conditions are very poor, there being no sewage system or town water system. Drinking and household water supplies are taken from open ditches running in front of the homes, from which all loose stock and animals are drinking. On account of the warm climate, flies are an ever present annoyance and menace. The unsightly and open out door privies, the crude and dirty corrals both of which are close to the houses, means a constant and increasing supply of flies. An attempt has been made to conduct a Fly Campaign in three of these communities, but no marked progress has been made. A process of education will be necessary to convince these people of the awful conditions which exist and the simple corrective measures which can be applied. This is only one of the enormous projects attacking a District Extension Agent on going into Clark County.

Although foodstuffs will grow abundantly in these sections, the variety is lacking. The common foodstuffs are salt meat, bread and potatoes. No refrigerating of food stuffs is possible at the present time, so that milk products and meat can not be held over for an entire day. Milk is consumed immediately after the two milkings, the butter is soft and often of a poor flavor. The heat becomes so great during the summer months butter is not made, vegetables are not grown. This need not be the case, other than the laxness which comes from years and years of this intense heat. With conditions as I have stated, the winter months offer the only logical period in which work of our nature can be carried on.

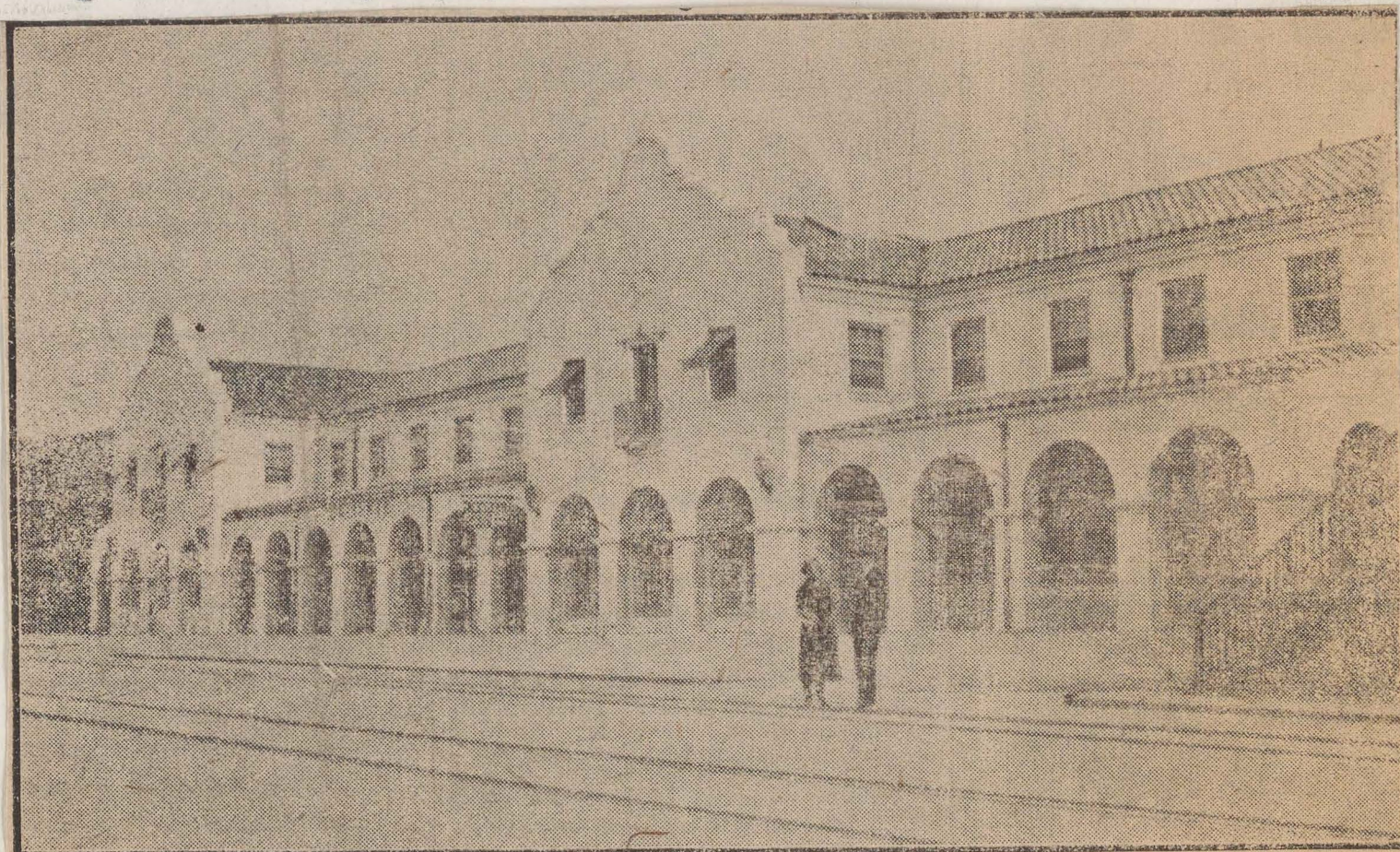
With May 20th, I moved north into Lincoln County. This county boasts the greatest area of the three, namely 10,511 sq. miles. I found traveling conditions quite similar to those of Clark County. The vast distances and the auto as the means of transportation. The six communities in this County are also scattered representing an entire population of 2,287. These communities lie distances of 68, 35, 53, and 72 miles apart from the railroad terminal, Caliente. Although the roads are excellent, being for the most part desert roads, a great deal of the Agents time must be spent in getting to and from the communities. Communication other than auto is irregular and infrequent. Communication by telephone is possible in four communities, but the expense is too great to permit of this means. Two communities have a daily mail service, while two have it tri-weekly and one other bi-weekly.

This County possesses a much more pleasant climate. Here the altitude, the cool evenings and



infrequent hot days, affords a constant stimulus for work. I found living conditions much better here. Four of the six communities are rural. These are also settled with Mormon people, more progressively inclined. The soil here is not as fertile, as that of Clark County, but a greater abundance of water is evident. The source of the water supply through out the county is natural springs, sufficiently abundant to permit of even greater agricultural development. These communities are a great many miles from the railroad center, Caliente. On account of this great distance, the products for sale have to be transported on their own feet. For this reason the main industry is cattle raising.

Hotel accommodations are few, the two communities of Pioch, a mining town and Caliente, above mentioned, affording the only hotels. The enclosed print, shows the new Union Pacific Hotel which has been recently completed.



NEW UNION PACIFIC STATION AND HOTEL AT CALIENTE

This hotel cost a quarter million of dollars and is the beginning of the many improvements which this railroad system plans for this community. The hotel is a source of great pride to the community and is serving as a stimulus to a more progressive spirit among the Caliente business men. Accomodations in the rural communities are found in the private homes, the best the homes afford being provided.

Throughout this section the most gratifying interest is shown by the people towards Extension Work. The women in particular are ever eager to learn newer methods, the new ideas which the women more fortunate than themselves are able to give them. This enthusiasm is shown in the percentage of the women who are taking advantage of the Agents time and belonging to the Farm Bureau Organization.



In the county the interest has been evident in two of the more strongly organized communities of Panaca and Caliente. In the former, the President of the Home Makers Club, Mrs. Eli Edwards, has been a most earnest worker and has helped the women of her community to lead in community activities. It has been this group of women who have carried the brunt of the community campaigns, who have had the source of the town water supply cared for and fenced against marauders (cattle) and who have provided the children of the town with playground equipment including the bathing pool.

At Caliente a very strong Woman's Organization known as the Home Makers Club has played an active part in the civic betterment. These women have rented an old saloon building and have turned it into the club rooms as well as general meeting place for Local Organization. These women have been money makers, having a total of about \$250.00 in their treasury at the present time. Also to their credit is the procuring of the town library, totaling 275 books. Because of their accomplishments, their tenaciousness for civic betterment, they are known among the men of the town as "The Home Breakers Club".

White Pine County, the farthest north has an ideal climate for summer work. Travel conditions are not the best as this county lies in a summer storm belt. Frequent summer rains and cloud bursts keep these roads torn up as well as making many of the trips dreary and cold. This county has an area of 8,795 sq. miles and a population of 8,935. Agricultural development of the county has not drawn this population, but rather the copper mining interests. This county boasts of the fifth largest underground copper mine in the world. The two towns of Ruth and McGill employ the majority of the county's population. Access to the county from the south is by auto, a trip of about 150 miles. Access by the north is by rail over 165 miles of desert country. After a six hour train trip, Ely, the center of business activity for the county is reached. This town is the shopping section for the two large copper towns as well as the five farming communities. Although a mining town, the county has spent a great deal of money to beautify it, in the construction of permanent buildings and parks. The two views below are of the County Hospital and Courthouse grounds, and the City Park with the County High School in the background.

The town boasts of several modern hotels, the only ones to be found in the county. Outlying this section, is the agricultural section. The two towns of Lund and Preston are Mormon communities, settled twenty years ago. The homes here are of an old style of architecture for the most part and the towns are much less progressive than those of Lincoln County.





County Hospital and Courthouse  
Grounds--Ely, White Pine Co.

m The women here however are keenly interested in Extension work, and excellent results were accomplished in the Clothing Project conducted there this last year.



City Park and County High School

As a result of this years work they are undertaking two community projects this coming year. They will attempt to get a community water system and pipe water to the homes. The water in both of these communities is impure, and there is an ever present danger of an epidemic. A further community project will be an intensive campaign on Flies and their breeding places.



Other than the farming and mining industries, cattle raising is found in one community, of Spring Valley. This community is located in one end of an enormous valley known as Spring Valley. It is composed of a number of scattered cattle ranches, on which cattle raising has been a major industry. Within the last few years, an undiscovered source of underground water has been found and these people are undertaking the raising of alfalfa, and all grains. The picture, below, shows one of these new oat fields, and incidentally one of the largest to be found in this part of the state.



One of Nevada's Fine Oat Fields.



4. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

a. Boys' and Girls' Club Work

1.2. Organization and Supervision

This topic will be discussed in the general subject of Home Demonstration Work, under Organization and Supervision of Home Demonstration Work. The only club work conducted in the territory of Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties has been Clothing. This be discussed in detail under the Clothing Project.

b. County Agent Work

2. Conferences-General

2.1 District

The first District Conference of Extension Workers was held the first part of August in Ely White Pine County. This conference included those agents from Humboldt County, Elko, White Pine, Lincoln and Clark. Seven agents were present at this time as well as four State Extension Agents and Specialists. Methods of work were discussed for the coming year, particular emphasis being put on Records and Reports and the assistance to be secured from the Specialists.

2.2 State -wide

In the latter part of January of this year, the Annual Meetings of Extension Agents in Nevada, was held. This meeting was held at Reno for a week, following the Annual State Farm Bureau Meeting and the subjects relative to the State Program for the year and methods of carrying it out, were under discussion.

6. Outlook

The future of Home Demonstration Work in these <sup>h</sup>tree counties is very favorable. Entire satisfaction has been expressed for the work of this closing year and eagerness is shown by all communities for more work. In spite of the whort time that can be given by the District Agent to each county, remarkable results have been shown. The success of the work in White Pine County is attributed to the fact that only one or two projects were adopted in a community. In this way the Agent was able to concentrate her time on these few and complete them.

The coming year an effort has been made to limit the County Program of Work and thus influence the communities to limit theirs, to no more than two. With this in mind the following County Programs were evolved to the best of my knowledge. I am not able to report at this time on the 1923 Program of Work for White Pine County as finally developed but judge it to correspond to that of Clark and Lincoln.

Clark County

<u>Nutrition Project</u>	Placed in no more than 3 communities of the county.
<u>Clothing Project</u>	Placed in no more than 4 communities of the county.
<u>Home Convenience Project</u>	Placed in only 1 community of the county.



Lincoln County

Nutrition Project Placed in 2 communities  
Community and Family Recreation Placed in  
5 communities of the county  
Home Industries for women and girls In 3  
(Girls Club Work ) communities.  
Sanitation and Hygiene 1 community  
Home Conveniences 1 community.

8. Publicity-General

8.1 Farm Bureau News

The State Farm Bureau edits a paper known as The Nevada Farmer and Stockman. Each Extension Agent in the state is asked to contribute at least one article monthly to the paper. These may be special articles concerning the communities in which work is conducted, the people with whom the agents work, or a particular project. Again the articles may be a summary of the Farm Bureau Activities in the County or Counties .

8.2 Other Publications

Local newspapers are the most accessible publication in which Extension Activities can be published. I have used this means to reach the great number of people in my territory, as well as accounting the work I am doing. The two newspapers of Lincoln County have been particularly interested in the Extension work of the county. These papers are issued weekly and space has been allotted for a special article from my. I have been able to supply one and sometimes two each week and am enclosing in an envelope, clippings of those I have been able to secure.

9 Reports.

Numerous reports are required of County and District Agents. A monthly statistical report is due in the State Office at Reno on the first of each month, accompanied by the news articles and an itinerary for the coming month. Each three months a quarterly narrative is required, accounting all activities in that time. These are due the first of April, July and October. On November 30th, the Annual Statistical and Narrative Reports are due.

c. County Extension Organization

(Farm Bureau -Agricultural Council)

Board of Agr.etc.

1. Plan of Organization

1.1 Committee

1.12 Executive.

I do not know that I need write much on this subject, since the County Agents in the three counties will have discussed this more thoroughly. However of interest is the fact that this last year, 1922, Clark and White Pine Counties have had one woman on the Board of Directors of the County Farm Bureau. Mrs. Grace Howell, on the Clark Co. Board, has been very active. This coming year each county, Lincoln Co. for the first time, will include two women on the



county boards. These women will represent the County Projects of interest to the women of the counties, namely Home and Community Welfare and Sanitation and Hygiene.

#### 1.13 Project

Of interest in the development of project work in the Farm Bureau Communities, is the fact that one or two women are members of the community Program Committees for determining the Community Programs of work for each year.

#### 1.5 Meetings

##### 1.51 Annual

I had not been able to attend the Annual Farm Bureau Meetings of last year, as I assumed charge of the territory several months later. However I have been able to attend one of the three Annual Meetings of my territory this year. Preparatory to the Annual Meeting of White Pine County, I was able to assist in the securing of women delegates to the meeting and outlining the Program of Work in each community which in turn will help in determining the County Program of Work.

October 23rd and 24th, the Annual Meeting of the Lincoln County Farm Bureau was held in Caliente. This meeting was combined with the Southern Nevada Livestock Associations Annual Meeting, the one day of October 23rd being given to Livestock business. Nine women delegates representing four of the five organized communities attended this two day meeting. This was the first year in which women have attended the county meeting. Of interest also is the fact that last years county meeting had an attendance of 7 while this year had an attendance of 60. The program for these two days as far as the Farm Bureau interests were concerned was as follows:

Oct. 23rd-1:30-3:30 P.M.--the women delegates worked out the 1923 Program of Work for the women of the County.

3:30-5:00 P.M.--the women made a tour of the new Union Pacific Railroad Hotel.

6:00-8:00 P.M.--a joint banquet supper was held for the Livestock and F.B. people.

Oct. 24th-10:00-12:00 A.M.--the men delegates worked out the 1923 County Program of Work for the farmers of the county.

1:00-2:30 P.M.--the women visited two remodeled homes of Caliente.

2:30-5:00 P.M.--the Annual F.B. business meeting was held. At this time reports were given by the women delegates. Reports were also given by the Agents, the new budget was adopted and officers elected for the coming year.

Assisting in the success of the meeting were the Director of Extension Work in the State, C.W. Creel and Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

#### 1.7 Program of Work



### 1.71 Community

The Program of Work for the organized communities of Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties will be found on pages to .

### 1.73 State.

The State Program or rather listed projects of interest to the Home Demonstration Work is under two headings of Project IV. Home and Community Welfare and Project V. Sanitation and Hygiene. This is detailed on page of this report.

## 3. Work with other Organixations

### 3.1 Fairs

A County Fair was held in Lincoln County this year on the dates of September 28th, 29th and 30th. Although not extensive in its exhibits, it had some very fine work both Agriculturally and Domestically. The women's exhibits consisted of a large display of needle work, canned goods, cooking and flowers. I was unable to assist much in the success of the Fair but reached the county in time to act as one of the judges of the womens exhibits.

### 3.4 Women's Clubs

I have not had occasion to work with many women's clubs, but during my stay in White Pine Co., I found my work with the Ely women would be with the Woman's Federated Club of that community. A Home Makers Section of the club was organized, this comprising the clothing group with which I work. The women comprising this group paid \$2.50 to the County Farm Bureau as dues, and entitling them to the



Ely Public Library

services of the District Agent. The Federated Club of this community secured for the town, a Public Library. This Library consisted of one room rented by the club and about 500 books. It was in this room that the club meetings were held as well as the clothing demonstrations.

At the termination of the Clothing Project, a sewing exhibit was held at one of the regular meetings of the Federated Club. The regular program for the club was held and the remainder of the time was given to the discussion and viewing of the work of the women of the Home Makers Section.



4. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

e. Home Demonstration Work  
1. Organization

The Home Demonstration Work in Nevada this year has been organized under two of the five Projects of Extension Work, taken up with the State and County Farm Bureaus. These two classifications are known as Project IV HOME AND COMMUNITY WELFARE, and Project V, SANITATION AND HYGIENE. Under each of the projects are a number of divisions which constitute the work which may be adopted in the communities of the State. The purpose of Project IV, is to improve the efficiency, convenience, comfort and attractiveness of farm homes; to provide social recreation, and to make the community a better place in which to live. One and not exceeding two of the following divisions of such project shall be selected for the major work thereunder by each community center.

Project IV. HOME AND COMMUNITY WELFARE

- (1)--Nutrition
- (2)--Planning and remodeling Farm Homes
- (3)--Farmstead Beautification
- (4)--Household Efficiency
- (5)--Clothing
- (6)--Community and Family Recreation
- (7)--Development of Home Industries for  
Women and Girls

The purpose of Project V, is to improve the public health by the maintenance of sanitary conditions and the observance of hygienic regulations in home, farm and community. One or all of the following divisions of such project may be selected for the major work thereunder by each community center;

Project V. SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

- (1)--Rural Water Supplies
- (2)--Sewage Disposal
- (3)--Fly Control
- (4)--"Keep Well " Campaign
- (5)--Home Nursing
- (6)--Child Welfare

The Home Demonstration Work in the territory including the counties of Clark, Lincoln and White Pine has been organized according to the above classification. Supplementary to this page are copies of the list of divisions of these two Projects adopted by the three counties, and the results briefly stated.

The discussions of each division adopted will be ~~discussed~~ in detail, following the above order under Projects IV, and V.



TABULATION OF PROJECTS AND RESULTS

Clark County Communities

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Las Vegas</u>	
1. Sanitation and Hygiene Underweight Nutrition Group	Underweight Nutrition Group organized 11 enrolled 3 meetings held 16 children weighed, measured and given physical exam.
<u>Overton</u>	
3. Sanitation and Hygiene Underweight Nutrition Project	Underweight Nutrition Group organized 18 enrolled 3 meetings held 60 children weighed
<u>St Thomas</u>	
1. Sanitation and Hygiene Fly Control	The Fly Campaign has been handled by the County Agt.
11. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Clothing Project Group organized 5 members enrolled 2 meetings held
<u>Logandale</u>	
1. Home Industries Poultry	This has been handled by the Co. Agt. Lectures given in Feb. by the Poultry Specialist, M. D. Collins
11. Clothing Save Time and Money	1 meeting held
<u>Goodsprings</u>	
1. Home and Community Recreation Farm Bureau Meetings	A social meetings has been held eac month at the time of the Farm Bur- eau meetings.
11. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Project Leader Group organized 7 members enrolled 3 meetings held
<u>Mesquite</u>	
1. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Projecgt group organized 3 members enrolled 1 meeting held
11. Sanitation and Hygiene Fly control	This has been handled by the Co. Agt



Projects	Results
<u>Bunkerville</u>	
1. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Project Training Group organized 3 members enrolled 1 meeting held This community joined with Mesquite, each community sending three rep- resentatives to compose the group.
11. Home and Community Welfare Magazine Club	The County Agt. has had charge of this
111. Sanitation and Hygiene Fly Control	The County Agt. has had charge of this
<u>Kaolin</u>	
1. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Clothing Project group organized 4 women enrolled 1 meeting held
<u>Searchlight</u>	
1. Clothing-Save Time and Money	Project Group organized, 7 women No demonstration meetings have been held.







V. Sanitation and Hygiene  
Fly Control

Community was organized for  
Fly Campaign  
Wittwer fly trap demonstrated  
Women trapped and screened against  
flies.  
One man used hellebore solution on  
manure heaps.

Panaca

I. Convenient homes  
To secure the following in  
the community.

The following devices were secure

- 12 dish mops
- 15 mystic mits
- 10 spatulas
- 3 hand trays
- 12 dish drainers
- 6 fireless cookers
- 12 soap shakers
- 3 serving tables
- 10 miscellaneous devices

- 18 dish mops
- 1 mystic mit
- 1 spatula
- 7 hand trays
- 1 dish drainer
- 2 fireless cookers
- 3 soap shakers
- 0 serving tables
- 1 towel rack
- 2 clothes racks
- 3 parer and corers
- 9 extension strainers

II. Community Recreation  
School playground equipent

This project was turned over to  
the Parent Tea hers Assoc.

III. Home Industries  
Cheese making demonstration

1 demonstration on cheese making  
given by V.E. Scott  
16 women present  
Approximately 20 cheese  
have been made since this time  
Clothing Project Leader Group Organ.

IV. Clothing-Save Time and Money

Girls Club Work

6 members enrolling  
4 members completing  
6 meetings held  
1 Sewing club organized  
13 members enrolled  
13 members completing  
100% completion

V/. Sanitation and Hygiene  
Fly Control

Community organized for Fly Campaign  
Demonstrated Wittwer Fly Trap  
2 meetings held-30 present  
3 conferences - 10 presant  
Nutrition Specialist visited com-  
munity.

Underweight Nutrition

78 school children weighed and  
measured  
17 home demonstrations started

Caliente

I. Rural Engineering  
Community water and light plant  
1 light plant if the above  
did not go through  
2 septic tanks

Plans are definitely made for the  
community water and light  
plant  
No septic tanks installed-2 cess  
pools instead.

II. Home and Community Welfare  
6 convenient homes

2 homes have been remodeled with  
running water and bath.  
1 firelss cooker demonstration



III. Community Recreation

Play ground equipment

Game kit including

2 basket balls

4 indoor base balls

Monthly community party:

Community library

Several home made pieces of play-ground equipment were contributed. The school trustees, have taken over the play ground equipment

A monthly community party is held  
The library has been started with 275 books at present.

IV. Home Industries

1 poultry demonstration

V. Clot ing-Save time and money:

1 poultry talk by V.E. Scott  
Clothing Project class organized  
6 members enrolled  
6 members completed  
7 meetings held



TABULATION OF PROJECTS AND RESULTS

White Pine County Communities

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Ely</u>	
1. Clothing - Save Time & Money	1. Clothing Project Leader Group Organ- 12 women enrolling 8 " completing 8 meetings held 66% completing 2. Exhibit held September 18th of Cloth ing Work done.
<u>Ruth</u>	
1. Clothing-Save Time and Money.	1/ Clothing Project Leader Group Organ- 7 members enrolling 5 " completing 6 meetings held 71.4% completing
2. Home Convenience Project	2. Fireless Cooker Demonstration given and one cooker made. Materials collected for one addition al cooker to be made.
3. County Club members	3. Two County Club members enrolled and completed work.
<u>Lund</u>	
1. Two girls sewing clubs	1. Two girls clubs organized 22 members enrolling ---- " completing These clubs to complete before Dec. 1st.
2. Clothing-Save Time % Money	2. Clothing Project Leader Group Organ. 9 women enrolling 6 " completing 5 meetings held 66% completing
3. Home Convenience Project	3. Fireless Cooker Demonstration given. and one cooker made. Wire Dish Drainer Demonstration give two drainers made.
4. Underweight Nutrition Project.	4. 80 children weighed and measured. Underweight Nutrition Class organize
<u>Preston</u>	
1. One Girl's Club	1. One girls Club Organized. 9 girls enrolled 7 " completing 77.7% completing
2. Clothing - Save Time and Money	2. Clothing Project Leader Group Organ- 7 women enrolling 5 women completing 6 meetings held 71.4 % completing
3. Home Convenience Project	
4. Underweight Nutrition Project	



- 1 834. Fireless Cooker Demonstration given  
and one cooker made
- 4. 29 children weighed and measured  
Underweight Nutrition Class Organ

Baker

- 1. One Girls Club
- 2. Clothing-Save Time and Money

- 1. One girls Club Organized  
9 girls enrolled  
7 " completing  
77.7% completing
- 2. Clothing Project Leader Group Organ.  
5 women enrolled  
4 " completing  
4 meetings held  
80% completing

Spring Valley

- 1. Clothing-Save Time and Money
- 2. Home Convenience Proj.

- 1. Clothing Project Leader Group Organ.  
10 women enrolled  
10 " completing  
6 meetings held  
100% completing
- 2 Fireless Cooker Demonstration given,  
and one cooker made  
Resultant of Demonstration  
has been the purchase of a  
Commercial Fireless Cooker



(1)--Nutrition

Nutrition, in my territory, has been a term to include a wide range of health subjects, such as;

- a. Underweight condition among school children.
- b. Child feeding among the pre-school children.
- c. Weight reduction among adults.
- d. Standard diets for children and adults.
- e. Corrective measures for constipation.
- f. Milk feeding demonstrations among the children of the primary grades.

The larger part of the organization of these Nutrition groups has been done by the Nutrition Specialist, Mary E. Stilwell, with the assistance of myself. A part of the follow-up work, I have been able to do, but on account of the large territory and the necessity of leaving the county, in the middle of the work, Miss Stilwell, has kept the most of the work in her charge.

Two nutrition classes were organized in Clark County, one in the community of Las Vegas, the other in the community of Overton. Assistance was offered us in organizing this work, from the members of the Federated Club of Las Vegas, known as the Mesquite Club. To be further assured of the success of this new piece of work, we were able to secure the services of a local doctor, who gave his services free of charge and examined in the neighborhood of 60 children in the two communities. Additional assistance was given to this work from the school boards of both communities and principals of the schools.

In Las Vegas, a preliminary survey had been made by the principal, and on notifying the Home Demonstration Agent of suspects, a home visit was made by her and the work explained. This community is made up largely of railroad employees and families, and consequently is a moving population. There was no organization of women, or of parents, whereby it would be possible to meet and explain this nutrition work. The above method of a house to house canvass was resorted to with sufficiently satisfactory results to secure 16 children at the time of the physical examination by the doctor. Of this number 11 were found to be seriously underweight and were enrolled in the group. Meetings were arranged to be held every two weeks, at which time they would be reweighed and checked. A project leader Mrs. Cyril Wengert of this community, was secured. This young woman had previous experience in this work, and was very capable of taking direct charge of the nutrition group. Five meetings were held, three of which I was able to attend. The first meeting was held at the close of school, at which time the children were on a nervous strain as a result of examinations and closing exercises, the result being that there were few gains and a number of marked losses. The other meetings have shown a slight gain. The summers are extremely hot in this part of the state and it is difficult to secure gains under the existing conditions. The group was allowed to drop during the hot months, and will be reorganized this winter. No definite results can be recorded in this community or that of Overton, since neither Miss Stilwell or myself have been able to visit this county and reorganize the work. This will be done in the month of December.

In the latter part of August of this year, three nutrition groups were organized in White Pine County, in as many communities. With the assistance of the Nutrition Specialist



80 boys and girls were weighed and measured in the community of Lund, and 29 in the community of Preston. Local women took charge of the arrangements prior to these meetings, arranging the meeting places, the time and date, and assisted in the actual work. A very fine interest was shown by both communities in the work we were trying to undertake, and startling facts were found. In Lund we found a percentage of 41 seriously underweight children, while Preston had a percentage of 55. The greater percentage in the latter community was found to be due primarily to the lack of fresh vegetables, or in fact of vegetables at all. On account of a peculiar distribution of the spring waters in this community, it is not possible to have home gardens. As a consequence, the entire supply of food stuffs save dairy products, must be purchased from the town of Ely, 35 miles distant. Markets are poor for all of the farm products raised in this county, and little ready money is available. The necessities of life are secured, but the food supply or rather variety in the food supply suffers.

Two active groups have been organized in this section, and marked gains have been made in the two meetings held. The conditions in Preston are very encouraging, since the people have been aroused to the necessity of more vegetables, and a large town garden plot is to be secured for this next summer.

A third nutrition group is to be conducted in Ely by Miss Stilwell. This is a lecture course with 17 women of the community, supplemented by a home demonstration in each case.

In October, Miss Stilwell, visited Lincoln County, in which I am stationed for the two months of October and November. At this time she visited the schools in the two communities of Caliente and Panaca, weighing and measuring a total of 160 children. In Caliente she found 53% of the school children seriously underweight. This community is a railroad terminal of the Union Pacific. The milk supply is limited, canned milk being universally used. The town is not supplied with the vegetables from the outlying farming communities, so that the supply available is canned. At a meeting of the parents of these children with Miss Stilwell, the latter explained the immediate necessity of more milk and vegetables. Recently the two milk men of the community have taken occasion to remark on the great increase in demand for their milk, which unfortunately they are unable to supply. The community of Panaca did not show the lack of milk or its products and vegetables. These are available in large quantities the year round.

Miss Stilwell found in both of these Lincoln County Communities, that the greater percentage of underweight children were among these in the primary grades. Following her advice that these children should be given a glass of milk at the morning recess, the Parent Teachers Associations and Home Makers Clubs of both communities have undertaken the supplying of this. In Panaca the method adopted has been for each member of the P.T.A. and Home Makers Clubs to supply the amount needed for one day. At the present time the children are getting a glass of warm milk each school morning during the recess period. At Caliente, plans are being made to handle this, but as yet the children have not had their glass of milk. The method employed here is for the two above mentioned organizations to raise money monthly to pay for the 15 quarts of milk needed during the month.



The supervision of the work in this county is falling upon Project leaders in the two communities. Each month, the teachers assisting the Project Leaders are to weigh the school children, and mark the increases or decreases, reporting the same to the Specialist and myself. To encourage the interest in gaining the pounds necessary to bring them up to normal weight, a small prize is to be offered to the child making the greatest gain in the schools. At Panaca, Miss Stilwell has provided a plan whereby a large chart has been secured on which is tabulated the name of each child in each room of the grade school, followed by space on which will be recorded the weight of each child, the nine months of school. To further encourage the interest in this an appropriate prize, such as a picture or flag is to be awarded each month to the room making the greatest gain.

At the time of Miss Stilwell's visit in Panaca, 17 home demonstrations were started. These included demonstrations in child feeding, weight reduction among adults, standard diets for both children and adults, corrective measures for constipation, and simple correction measures for acid stomach.

The Nutrition Project has just been started, in my territory. As yet I am not able to state specific results, but I am encountering all over my territory an increased interest in the work. Demands are being made in each county for more of these groups, for the opportunity of having other rural children, weighed and measured to determine if they are of standard weight. At Las Vegas, the school officials are asking that the work be repeated. In Overton the other community in Clark County, the school has asked to take the entire charge of the work there so that it might be carried on. Three other communities in the vicinity of Overton are planning to undertake this project as their major project this coming year, the teachers of the grammar schools offering to take direct supervision of the work.

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## (2)--Planning and Remodeling Farm Homes

"Home Beautifying" has been more commonly used for this division of Project IV. Only one community in my territory adopted this as a part of their years Program of Work, and I regret stating that little or nothing has been done. I believe this is an appropriate time to say that I have made the same mistake that other agents have made this year, and that was to permit my communities to adopt an entirely too full a program. Extension work is still very new in the most of these three counties, and my time is too thinly spread. Some of the projects have had to suffer for this error and neglect and the above project has been one of them. Hiko, a small cattle community in Lincoln County adopted this, and it was planned that 5 homes were to show a piece of furniture made over or beautified. Only one piece was undertaken and that not completed. In this instance, an old fashioned dresser was remodeled, the frame for the mirror being removed and the mirror hung from the wall, directly above the dresser by means of cords. The brass handles were removed from the drawers and glass knobs substituted. The complete renovation of the dresser called for a coat of grey enamel, but this has not been done to date.

Two homes have been remodeled in Caliente, Lincoln County, as a result of a demonstration on the beautifying



of individual rooms, which I was able to give. In one instance and old home was entirely remodeled, with a view to the large living room and small kitchen. The other home a very modern and convenient kitchen was built from a large and extremely inconvenient one. In this same home, the woman redecorated the guest bedroom, working out a color scheme of which and blue. Old window drapes were very successfully dyed blue, matching the blue in the wall paper and dresser and table scarfs. The expense was small, and the effect very pleasing.

In the Program of Work adopted by the County for this coming year, no work of this nature has been included. The communities are not of a sufficiently sophisticated nature to warrant any interest in the more artistic projects. We will place the emphasis on the improvement of public health, community recreation and home conveniences.

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(3)--Household Efficiency

This division has been more commonly known as "Home Conveniences". It has not been thoroughly organized this year in my territory. This has been due to the fact that less interest has been shown in it than in many of the other projects. The greater part of the work that has been done has been in the nature of fireless cooker demonstrations. These demonstrations have been given in a number of the communities in each county.

In White Pine County 4 fireless cookers were demonstrated in as many communities. These cookers have been made using the materials on hand, such as 50 pound lard cans for outside containers, 20 pound lard cans for inside containers, newspaper, excelsior and straw as packing, card board and asbestos for fire proof packings and flat irons for the hot stones. The cookers have proven of interest and very satisfactory to those using them. The following foodstuffs have been reported as being cooked in them successfully.

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rice             | Meats            | Spring beans     |
| Potatoes         | Soup             | Custard puddings |
| Chicken fricasee | Succotash        | Plum puddings.   |
| Onions           | Green vegetables |                  |
| Dried peaches    | Meat stew        |                  |
| Cereals          |                  |                  |

In Lincoln County, 4 cookers were demonstrated in 4 communities. Their construction have been similar to that method employed in White Pine, and have proven as satisfactory.

No large numbers of these have been made resulting from the demonstrations, although materials have been assembled for several in White Pine County at the time of my departure and one commercial cooker had been purchased as a result of the satisfactory demonstrations made by the owner of the home made cooker in that community.

Lionel Ronnow of Panaca, is a motherless boy of 12 years of age. He with his father and two younger brothers keep house, and do the cooking. Lionel as the older of the three children, has been called upon to do the greater part of the cooking for the family, and is ever interested in new recipes or newer methods of doing the cooking.



Following the demonstration of the cooker at Panaca, Lionel was visiting his aunt, who had attended the demonstration. She was very much interested and planned to accumulate materials for one, asking Lionel if he had any of the containers necessary. In stead of securing his assistance, she aroused his interest. On hearing that it was within his power to construct a box in which he could cook food, without a fire in the stove and while he was out doors playing, he insisted upon further details. Mrs. Eli Edwards, his aunt, gave him her government bulletin # , in which were the directions for the construction of a cooker, and he returned home to build one. The next morning the cooker was complete and had proved its worth by successfully cooking the cereal that had been used for breakfast. This one cooker has probably been the most frequently used of all those made in the three counties. Lionel has the distinction of being the youngest demonstrator in Nevada for the home made fireless cooker.



A Fireless Cooker Demonstration  
Spring Valley--White Pine Co.

Numerous other conveniences have been demonstrated and secured by rural women . A wire dish rack, for drying dishes was demonstrated in Lund, White Pine County, encouraging the greater use of these in the homes. This rack was made from No. 15 wire, by a farmer in the community, demonstrating the possibility of making them at home, the very small cost , and the saving of time and energy by their use.

At Panaca, Lincoln County, a great deal of interest was shown in this Home Convenience project. A committee was appointed of three women, who would canvass the town and undertake to install the following number of simple saving devices in as many of the Panaca homes. Opposite this list, I have listed the actual number which have been secured at the present time.

12 dish mops  
15 mystic mits  
10 spatulas  
3 hand trays  
12 dish drainers  
6 fireless cookers  
12 soap shakers  
3 serving tables  
10 miscellaneous devices

9 extension strainers

18 dish mops  
1 mystic mit  
1 spatula  
7 hand trays  
1 dish drainer  
2 fireless cookers  
3 soap shakers  
0 serving tables  
1 towel rack  
2 clothes racks  
3 parer and corers



The committee are communicating with hardware firms and are hoping to secure satisfactory prices on the dish ~~stainers~~, spatulas and mystic mits. The boys of the manual training class of the High School are making serving tables, so that within another month, the maximum of these devices will be attained. The 18 dish mops which have been secured have been one of the most helpful of the devices as well as saving the greatest amount of time. During the busy canning season, these were invaluable for the cleaning of the many jars that were handled by the women.

This project has been one of several which will be a part of the County Program of Work for 1823, and Panaca has asked that it have the project as one of its community Program of Work.

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### (5)--Clothing

The clothing work this year has been conducted with definitely organized groups of women. Previously all clothing work has been conducted with the entire feminine population of a community, if they so desired. This year, in order to secure more satisfactory results, smaller groups have been handled, from 6-10 representative women composing them. These women however must have a working knowledge of sewing, must be capable of passing the information on to other women of the community and must be free to attend each clothing demonstration. As far as possible these women have been selected from the "four corners" of the community so as to reach and represent each section. As soon as this group of 6-10 women have been secured, they are known as "A Clothing Project Training Group". They elect one of their members to act as a Project Chairman, she in turn securing reports of the work, done, notifying the members of



Clothing Group at Spring Valley

the meetings and filing reports for the Extension Agent. Meetings have been held with these groups at intervals, of once a week in a few communities and every two weeks in others. At these times, meetings have been held for periods of one after-



noon, again two afternoons in succession and still again for an entire day, from 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.



The Clothing Work has been for the purpose of "Saving Time and Money". Its demonstrations have been outlined so as to permit of the teaching of Sewing Efficiency Methods and Better Clothing Selection. Each demonstration has been of a very practical nature and as such has proved very helpful and beneficial to the women of the rural communities.

The demonstrations given in this project are briefly discussed as follows:

Clothing Group at Ely  
White Pine CO.

1. Clothing Budgeting

This demonstration consisted of the topic of "How Much Money do you spend for the Family's Clothing?", and is addressed to the women of the homes. The approximate distribution of the income is discussed for the average families. Following this study an outlined survey is provided each woman and she is asked to make a Seasonal Survey, either Spring or Winter, of the entire family's clothing. From this she is able to obtain some of the elementary principles of budgeting as well as have an actual knowledge of how much money she should spend of the yearly income.

2. Remodeling Methods

This demonstration has covered the principles of remodeling clothing, with the primary object of training the women when and when not it is practical to make over a garment.

3. Modification and Use  
of Patterns

This has probably been one of the most satisfactory demonstrations. The women have learned to measure themselves, for the proper fitting and selection of a commercial pattern. Following these measurements they have learned how to alter these patterns to fit them. With this information they have gone further and made a "Guide Pattern". This has meant cutting a cloth pattern from muslin using the modified commercial waist pattern. This cloth pattern is then put on the woman and fitted to her. This demon-





stration has trained women to recognize all fitting points and the methods of correcting them. These patterns are then marked with colored pencil for seams, darts or plaits which have been necessary in insuring a good fit. This then serves as a guide by which all further commercial patterns can be altered, thus eliminating the necessity of fitting and refitting each garment made.

#### 4. Sewing Machine Efficiency

It is surprising how few women are familiar with their sewing machine attachments. These have been thoroughly demonstrated and many rural women are completing this year with a thorough knowledge of their won attachments. On later pages are shown the number of attachments which have been demonstrated, the women reached and the actual articles made using these attachments.

#### 5. Paper Tape Dress Forms.

These dress forms have been very popular in most of the communities. They have been made using a gauze undervest and paper tape. To correct faults in the former construction of these, this year I have seated the women on whom the form was to be made until the waist had been entirely completed. This shortened the period of standing and eliminated the frequent fainting spells which hinder the construction of the form.



After completing the waist the woman stands to have the hips built about 10 inches below the waist line. When three layers have been applied all over the skirt part of the form, the latter is cut down the middle of the back and front and removed from the model. Measurements are taken of the woman before making the form and retaken before removing the form. Any corrections in measurements are made while the form is split--the excess being taken off both halves.

Garments made using the sewing attachments

The form is then ready to be put together and mounted on a cardboard base. As soon as this is done, two more layers or the finishing layers are applied, smoothing the irregularities and removing all rough edges. The dress form is then ready for shellacing, which saves it from the action of weather, and placing on a dress form standard.

Standards have been made to correspond with the length of the woman for whom the form was made. The measurement is taken from the bottom of the form, while it is still on the woman, to the floor. This measurement of the form and standard should correspond to the woman's height. These standards have been made of lathes or yard sticks and the ends of apple boxes. The lathes or yard sticks usually number six and are cut off to fit the measurements taken and nailed to the two



boards. These boards have been cut to the outline of the base of the form. This thus forms a crate resembling a banana crate. The form is set on this and with the use of paper tape is fastened securely and permanently to the crate or standard. A very light dress form is resultant, exactly the shape and size of the woman and costing \$1.00 instead of the commercial duplicate at \$25.00. On one of these standards casters were placed, permitting of greater ease in moving the form about. In the case of one standard, an old metal standard belong to a commercial dress form was used to complete this paper tape dress form.



Dress form and Standard



Illustrating "A Bit of Handwork"

#### 6. Hand Work

A set of samples, consisting of about 40 distinct decorative stitches have been circulated among the women taking up the clothing work. These stitches have all been simple and attractive, suitable for children's school dresses, women's dresses and undergarments. Each group of women have copied this collection for their own use and distribution among the women of their community. A large number of attractive garments have been made applying various ones of these stitches. They have served to give a very pleasing bit of "hand work" on the clothing as well as giving the appearance of a high class of ready-to-wear garments.

#### 7. Spread of Influence

As explained previously in this report of the clothing work, the women enjoying the above demonstrations have been asked to pass on as much of the information learned as possible. This they have done, only a small part being reported. However the work that they have had, has helped to enrich the communities greatly. Benefits from the above demonstrations have been shown on



the garments of many women other than those in the clothing groups. This has been the most practical of all of the demonstrations or rather projects adopted by the communities in these three counties. No work of this sort will be repeated in the communities adopting it in 1922, so that the 1923 County Program of Work does not include this project.

16 communities adopted this project, this year, although only 11 have completed. Clark County has offered a difficult position for Home Demonstration Work this year. I have only been able to spend two months of 1922 in that county. Although 8 of the communities adopted clothing work, none of them were able to complete the work. In two instances, no demonstrations were given although in the five other communities I was able to give them from one to three demonstrations. The month of December I return to this county and will continue the clothing work in those communities only, which have adopted it for 1923.

The financial value of the clothing work with the women for 1922 has been \$585.40, representing the value placed on 226 articles of clothing that were made, as results of the demonstrations that were given.

Pages supplementary to this, illustrates the communities which have taken the clothing work in the three counties. These pages also illustrate the number of women enrolled in the Project Training Groups, those which have completed the work, and the articles made, as well as costs and values.

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TABULATED REPORT OF CLOTHING PROJECT

Clark County Communities

Communities	Members Enrolled	Meetings Held
St. Thomas	1. Mrs. Lizzie Gibson- Proj. Lead:	
	2. Mrs. Grace Howell	April 21
	3. Mrs. Gentry Sr.	April 29
	4. Mrs. T.C. Nutter	
	5. Mrs. Frehner	
Goodsprings	1. Mrs. J.A. Egger	
	2. Mrs. Rose Grissel	April 19
	3. Mrs. Hardy Jr.	May 2
	4. Mrs. Hardy Sr.	May 3
	Mrs. A.O. Jacobsen	
	6. Mrs. H.J. Robbin- Proj. Leader:	
	7. Mrs. Otto Merten	
Mesquite & Bunkerville	1. Mrs. Bowman	
	2. Mrs. Albert Wittwer	
	3. Mrs. Thomas Leavitt Jr.	May 8
	4. Mrs. Sam Leavitt	
	5. Mrs. Frank Leavitt- Proj. Lead	
	6. Mrs. S.A. Waymire	
Kaolin	1. Mrs. Sprague	
	2. Mrs. Lee	May 9
	3. Mrs. Anderson	
	4. Miss Sprague	



Tabulated Report of Clothing Project

Lincoln County Communities

Communities	Members Enrolled	Members Completing	Meetings Held
Hiko	:1. Mrs. Horace Bean	: Complete	: May 17
	:2. Mrs. Chas. Love	: "	: May 18
	:3. Mrs. Edgar Nesbitt	: :	: June 19
	:4. Mes. John Wright	: Incomplete	: June 20
	:5. Mrs. Henry	: "	: Oct. 11
	:6. Mrs. G.L. Chism	: Complete	: Oct 25-26
			: Nov. 8
Ursine	:1. Mrs. Sam Hollinger	: Complete	: June 13
	:2. Mrs. Joe Hollinger	: "	: Oct 6
	:3. Mrs. Will Hammong	: "	: Nov 3
	:4. Mrs. Joe Hammong	: "	: Nov 28
	:5. Mrs. Ed Lytel	: "	
Panaca	:1. Mrs. Maggie Ronnow	: "	: June 5
	:2. Mrs. Nora Wadsworth	: "	: June 6
	:3. Mrs. Alice Lee	: "	: Oct 5
	:4. Mrs. Long	: Incomplete	: Oct 18
	:5. Mrs. Jennie Gentry	: "	: Oct 30
	:6. Mrs. Amy Mathews	: Complete	: Nov 1
Caliente	:1. Mrs. E.E. Webb	: Complete	: Oct 9
	:2. Mrs. J <sup>r</sup> Mackie	: "	: Oct 14
	:3. Mrs. Mamie Duffin	: "	: Oct 29
	:4. Mrs. Frank Calloway	: "	: Nov 6
	:5. Mrs. H.E. Mitchell	: "	: Nov 16
	:6. Mrs. Snyder	: "	: Nov 23



Tabulated Report of Clothing Project

White Pine County Communities

Communities	Members enrolled	Members Completing	Meetings Held
Ely	1: Mrs. Angus McDonald	Incomplete	July 10
	2: Mrs. Emily Williams	Complete	" 17
	3: Mrs. WQ. Morman	Complete	" 31
	4: Mrs. A.J. Proctor	Complete	Aug 14
	5: Mrs. J.W. Delmore	Incomplete	" 21
	6: Mrs. J.D. Murphy	Complete	" 28
	7: Mrs. John Gallagher	Complete	Sept 11
	8: Mrs. Fred Oldfield	Complete	" 16
	9: Mrs. Louis Zadow	Complete	
	10: Mrs. Miles	Complete	
	11: Miss Violet Gallagher	Incomplete	
	12: Mrs. Josephine Wayman	Incomplete	
Ruth	1: Mrs. Irving Van Dalsam	Incomplete	July 15
	2: Mrs. Uhrich	Complete	Aug 1
	3: Mrs. Fred Smith	Complete	" 12
	4: Mrs. James Coeffield	Complete	" 25
	5: Mrs. John Coeffield	Complete	Sept 2
	6: Mrs. Lew Meyers	Complete	" 9
	7: Mrs. Franz	Incomplete	
Lund	1: Mrs. Belle Gardner	Complete	Aug. 9
	2: Mrs. W.H. Ivins	Complete	" 22
	3: Mrs. Dave Gardner	Complete	Sept 5
	4: Miss Lenoza Gardner	Complete	" 6
	5: Mrs. Mae Reed	Complete	" 19
	6: Mrs. Rae Gubler	Incomplete	
	7: Miss Effie Oxborrow	Incomplete	
	8: Miss Terza Gardner	Incomplete	
	9: Mrs. Alice Carter	Complete	
Preston	1: Mrs. Ina Behrman	Incomplete	July 15
	2: Mrs. Marie Jensen	Incomplete	Aug 10
	3: Mrs. Nettie Bradley	Complete	" 24
	4: Mrs. M.C. Windows	Complete	Sept 25
	5: Mrs. J. Jensen	Complete	Sept 7
	6: Mrs. Hy Whitlock	Complete	" 20
	7: Mrs. Peterson Sr.	Complete	
Baker	1: Mrs. Philip Baker	Complete	July 19
	2: Mrs. George Baker	Complete	" 20
	3: Mrs. G.S. Quate	Complete	Aug 31
	4: Mrs. Kitty E. Christopherson	Complete	Sept 14
	5: Mrs. Wheeler Sr	Incomplete	



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Spring Valley	1. Mrs. Jim Robinson	Complete	Aug. 15
	2. Miss Elenora Robinson	"	" 16
	3. Mrs. Richard Swallow	2	" 29
	4. Mrs. H. C. Kirkeby	"	" 30
	5. Mrs. Albin Kirkeby	"	Sept. 12
	6. Mrs. Ramsay	"	" 13
	7. Mrs. Jones	"	
	8. Mrs. Robinson, Sr.	"	
	9. Mrs. Shipp	"	
	10. Mrs. Huntsman	"	

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REPORT OF WORK DONE BY PROJECT LEADER GROUPS

Demonstration 1 Clothing Survey

Lincoln County Communities

Communities	Copies Distributed	Number Reporting
Caliente	8	6

Demonstration 11. Decorative Stitches

Communities	No. used	Types of Garments	Cost of Garments	Value of Gar.
Caliente	3	Baby's Layette	1.50	6.00
Hiko	4	2 childrens dress	3.10	7.40
		1 child's dress	1.60	3.50
		1 woman's dress	3.00	6.85
		child's nightgown	.30	2.00
		child's gertrude	.30	1.50
Ursine	5	Table cloth	.35	1.00
		woman's dress	1.25	5.00
		Table cloth	.30	1.00
		woman's dress	.65	2.95
		blouse	3.10	7.00
Panaca	22	woman's dress	1.75	5.50
		2 girls dresses	2.50	6.60
		romper	.40	1.95
		child's dress	.55	3.10
		2 childrens dresses	.50	3.50
		7 women's dresses	2.00	22.00
		5 rompers	5.00	15.00
		24 handkerchiefs	1.50	17.00
		vestee and cuffs	.50	3.00
		2 baby's dresses	1.50	3.00
		2 girls dresses	4.00	10.50
<u>Totals</u>	60		35.55	135.35

Demonstration 111. Simple Pattern Designs

Communities	No. used	Type of Pattern	Garments Made	Cost	Value
Panaca	11	child's romper	4 pair rompers	1.60	5.00
		child's dress	2 pair rompers	.95	1.25
		woman's dress	5 pair rompers	5.00	10.50
		child's dress	2 women's dresses	3.25	8.00
			1 woman's dress	2.40	8.00
			1 woman's dress	1.75	5.00
Hiko	5	woman's dress	2 women's dress	2.25	6.50
		2 utility aprons			
		child's rompers			



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Demonstration IV. Making Guide Patterns

Communities	No. made	Garments made by pattern	Cost of garment	Value
Caliente	5	---	---	---
Panaca	3	2 dresses womens 1 womans dress	1.75 2.00 .50	6.95 7.50 3.00
Hiko	6	3 womens dresses 1 womans dress 1 womans dress	2.25 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.50	7.00 7.00 7.00 6.50 5.95
Totals	25		30.95	95.15

Demonstration V. Sewing Machine Efficiency

Communities	Attachments used	No. used	Garments made	Cost	Value
Caliente	Binder Gatherer Hemmers Shirrer Quilter Hemstitcher Ruffler Braider Edge stitcher				
Panaca	Same	3	2 aprons 2 childs dresses	2.50 2.80	5.00 7.80
	Same	4	3 aprons 2 childrens dresses 2 rompers	2.25 2.80 1.00	4.95 7.80 3.50
Totals		11		11.35	29.05

Demonstration VI. Paper Tape Dress Forms

Communities	No. made	Garments made	Cost of garment	Value
Panaca	3	2 standards		
Hiko	9	pongee blouse 3 dresses 2 dresses	3.00 3.00 1.50 3.00	8.00 15.00 8.00
Ursine	2	1 standard		



Caliente	:	3	:	:	:
	:	Total	:	6	:
	:		:	13.00	:
	:		:	39.00	:

Spread of Influence by Classes

<u>Demonstrations:</u>	<u>Communities</u>	<u>No. women Demon:</u>	<u>No. women reached:</u>	<u>Articles Mad e</u>
Clothing Sur-:	--	--	--	--
Decorative	:	:	:	:
Stitches :	Panaca	2	1	:
Simple Pattern	:	:	:	:
Designs :	Panaca	3	5	:
Guide Pattern:	Panaca	2	2	:



Report of Work Done bt Project Leader Groups

Demonstration 1 Clothing Survey  
White Pine County Communities

Communities	Copies Distributed	NO. Reporting
Ely	12	5
Ruth	6	1
Lund	8	0
Baker	3	1

Demonstration 11. Decorative Stitches

Communities	No. used	Types of Garments	Cost of Garments	Value of Garments
Ely	5	Rompers	\$1.00	\$2.50
		Childs apron	.50	1.00
		woman's dress	3.20	10.00
		woman's dress	2.35	8.00
		collar&cuff set	.50	1.50
Ruth	6	table cloth	.35	1.00
		woman's dress	1.25	5.00
		table cloth	.30	1.00
		womans dress	.65	1.95
		georgette blouse	3.10	7.00
Lund	21	nightgown	1.40	2.95
		nightgown	.60	1.95
		nighgown	.60	1.95
		bloomers	.75	1.35
		girls dress	1.00	2.75
		" "	1.00	2.75
		" "	1.00	3.10
		8 handkerchiefs	2.00	3.50
		childs dress	.70	3.10
		patchwork quilt	-	-
		nightgown	.70	1.95
		woman's dress	1.50	4.90
		laundry bag	.50	.75
woman's dress	remodeled	-		
Preston	17	5 childrens dresses	2.50	10.75
		2 womens dresses	1.00	6.00
		1 girls dress	1.25	3.10
		" "	5.15	20.00
		" "	1.00	3.10
		woman's dress	1.25	4.90
		blouse	.75	1.95
		womans dresss	4.00	6.85
		girls dress	1.25	3.10
3 girls dresses	2.10	6.30		



Baker	6	3 baby bibs	.20	.75
		nightgown	.85	<del>2.10</del> (2.10)
		collar&cuff set	.65	2.00
		nightgown	.85	1.95
Springvalley	4	child's apron	.40	1.00
		" "	.40	1.00
		table cloth	.65	3.20
		woman's apron	2.00	6.85
TOTAL			50.00	157.85

Demonstration 111. Simple Pattern Designs

Communities	No. used	Type of Pattern	Garments Made	Cost	Value
Ely	11	childs aprons	childs dress	.25	1.25
		romper	" "	.25	1.25
		chemise	" rompers	.70	1.25
		utility apron			
		childs bloomers			
		bloomers			
Ruth	20	childs rompers	apron	L .50	1.40
		childs dress	bloomers	.95	1.95
		utility apron	undervest	.65	2.50
		bloomers	step-ins		
		undervests			
		step-ins			
Lund	9	Rompers	romper	.50	1.25
		brassiere	womans dress	2.00	4.95
		princess slip	" #	remodeled:	-
		slip-on dress	girls dress	1.25	2.75
		one piece dress			
		childs dress			
		chemise			
Preston	17	brassiere	DRESS	1.00	3.00
		childs pantie	"	1.00	3.00
		waist			
		bloomers			
		princess slip			
		nightgown			
		bungalow apron			
		romper			
		utility apron			



		WOMANS dress	childs dress		
Springvalley	8	utility apron s	-	-	
		rompers	-	-	
Baker	5	rompers	romper	.50	1.25
		utility aprons	"	.40	1.25
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.95</b>
					<b>27.05</b>

Demonstration 1V Making Guide Patterns

Communities	no. made	Garments made using pattern	Cost of Garment	Value of Garment
Ely	6	woman's dress	4.25	15.00
		" "	3.25	10.00
		remodeled	2.00	25.00
		womans dress	2.35	8.00
Ruth	2	womans dress	.60	1.95
		" #	1.25	5.00
Lund	3	Remodeled dress	.50	-
Preston	6	womans dress	1.25	4.90
		" "	1.30	3.10
Baker	1	-	-	-
Springvalley	5	-	-	-
	<b>22</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>72.95</b>



## DEMONSTRATION V - SEWING EFFICIENCY

Communities	Attachments used	No. used	Garments Made	Cost of garments	Value
Ely	Binder	19	Dress	3.20	10.00
	Gatherer		childs dress	.25	1.25
	Tucker		" bloomers	.25	.80
	Button hole		2 dish towels	-----	-----
	Sherrer		2 boys shirts	1.10	2.20
	Braider		Womans dress	4.25	15.00
			Childs apron	.25	1.00
			2 womens dresses	5.28	16.00
			2 dish towels	-----	-----
			Woman's dress	2.25	5.00
			Kimona	3.00	8.50
			3 women's dresses	9.18	22.00
			Petticoat	.75	3.50
			Cushion top	.30	1.00
			2 dresser scarfs	.75	1.40
			2 pr. bloomers	1.25	2.00
			1 " "	.98	1.65
			1 nightgown	1.46	7.00
			Womans dress	3.05	8.00
Ruth	Binder Hemstitcher Buttonhole Hemmer	1	Utility apron	.20	.65
Lund	All	3	Utility apron	1.25	2.95
			" "	1.25	2.95
			Laundry bag	.50	.75
Preston	All		Woman's dress	1.25	4.90
Baker	All	6	Romper	.50	1.25
			"	.40	1.25
			3 aprons	.20	1.25
			2 childrens' dresses		
				2.80	7.80
Spring Valley	All	4	Woman's dress	1.35	6.85
			Underskirt	.35	.85
			Utility apron	1.00	2.10
			Total	48.60	139.85



DEMONSTRATION VI - PAPER TAPE DRESS FORMS

Communities	No. Made	Garments made using them	Cost of garment	Value
Ely	1 new	-----	-----	-----
	3 remodled	-----	-----	-----
	3 standards	-----	-----	-----
Ruth	1 form	Middy & skirt	1.26	3.50
	1 standard			
Lund	1 form	-----	-----	-----
Preston	1 standard	-----	-----	-----
Baker	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spring Valley	4 2 standards	-----	-----	-----
Total			1.26	3.50



SPREAD OF INFLUENCE BY CLASSES

Demonstrations	Communities	No. women Demon.	No. women Reached	Articles made
Clothing Survey	-----	-----	-----	-----
Decorative stitches	Ely	1	5	-----
	Rath	2	5	
	Lund	3	7	nightgown, quilt block, remodded dress
	Preston	3	3	girl's dress, dress blouse
	Baker	-----	-----	-----
	Spring Valley	1	1	-----
Simple patterns	Ely	-----	-----	-----
	Rath	1	2	2 rompers
	Lund	1	1	romper
	Preston	1	4	-----
	Baker	1	1	romper
	Spring Valley	-----	-----	-----
Guide Patterns	Ely	3	2	-----
Measurements	-----	3	2	-----
	Rath			
Measurements	-----	3	1	-----
	Lund	1	1	-----
	Preston	1	1	-----
	Preston	3	1	-----
	Baker	3	1	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Spring Valley	2	1	-----
	Measurements	8	4	-----



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Demonstrations	Communities	No. women Demon.	No. women Reached	Articles made
Sewing article	Ely	5	5	-----
	Ruth	---	---	-----
	Lund	1	3	2 dish towels, dress
	Preston	---	---	-----
	Baker	2	3	Child's dress
	Spring Valley	---	---	-----
Dress form	Ely	3	1	-----
Standards	Ruth	4	2	-----
	Lund	---	---	-----
	Preston	---	---	-----
	Baker	---	---	-----
	Spring Valley	5	1	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>



(5a)--Girls Club Work

In connection with the other clothing work in the three counties, sewing clubs have been organized with the girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Clothing Club Work has only been organized in the two counties of White Pine and Lincoln, a total of 7 groups being organized and carrying on the clothing demonstrations. Of these 7, six groups have completed the requirements.



These 7 clubs represent a total enrollment of 68, 60 of which have completed. The enrollments and completions by counties are the following:

	Enroll-	Comp-
White Pine-	39	31
Lincoln	29	29

No definite outline of sewing procedure was adopted by the State at the time these clubs were organized. At this time conditions of the community, governed

Club Group at Preston  
White Pine Co.

the type of work to be taken up, although a uniformity was observed.

An effort has been made for a number of years to secure a permanent organization of club groups, permitting a satisfactory means of supervision. Local Club Leaders have been appointed to assume charge of and supervise these club sewing groups. The Club Work was first introduced into the two counties last year and Local Leaders secured for the first time. Of the 6 groups reorganized, 4 have retained their same Local Leaders, the other two finding it necessary to secure new leaders. As the work has been planned, the District Extension Agent (myself) has been able to meet with the club groups, in company with the Local Leaders every other week.

The week intervening the Local Leaders have met the group and carried on the work started at the time of my visit. These Local Leaders have not only supervised the construction of the required articles, but have held short business meetings with the girls and assisted in the record keeping. The women who have served as local leaders this year have been:



Miss Bliss Ivins--Lund, White Pine County  
Mrs. Zella Reed--Lund, White Pine County

Club Group at Baker-W.P.Co.



Miss Eva Peterson--Preston, White Pine County  
Mrs. Kitty E. Christopherson--Baker, W.P. Co.

Mrs. Jessie Stewart-)---Alamo, Lincoln County  
Mrs. Omer Stewart--)--  
Miss Emma Wadsworth----Panaca, Lincoln County  
Mrs. Ed Lytel-----)  
Mrs. Joe Hollinger-)--Ursine, Lincoln County  
Miss Vera Hammond--)

To secure the best type of story or written account of the work done in sewing by each girl, the cooperation of the District Schools has been secured. The teachers in charge of the club members have been interested in the writing of these stories and have made them an assignment of the language work. Each girl has been given the subject of her club sewing and has written these as interestingly as she is capable of. These stories have been graded as a part of the school work and then sent on to the District Agent.

Girls Club Work is playing an important part in the community life and success of Extension Work in rural communities. It is the desire of all of these people that the girls have the advantage of any of the work, placing it before the adult work in importance. It is a project that has come to stay. With the State Outline of work, three years of sewing is provided for the girls who care to continue from year to year with it.



More and more communities are asking for Club Work, and to prevent

Dresses made by four members of the Preston Club Group of girls, W.P. Co

this one project from getting a monopoly on the time of the Agent and community programs of work, this coming year, only two club groups will be organized in each of the counties. Although no club work has been carried on in Clark County this last year, at least two clubs will be organized this coming year

The financial value of the club work is of minor importance, but aside from the value of the demonstrations which have been given the girls of White Pine and Lincoln Counties, 235 garments have been made, valued at approximately \$432.05



REPORT OF GIRLS SEWING CLUBS

Lincoln County Communities

Communities	Members Enrolled	Record Books Rec'd	Stories Rec'd	Members Comp
Alamo	:1. Hortense Stewart	-	-	-
	:2. Dorothy Bruce	-	-	-
	:3. Arlene Stewart	-	-	-
	:4. Blanche Shumway	-	-	-
	:5. Alma Robinson	-	-	-
	:6. Irene Stewart	-	-	-
	:7. Florence Stewart	-	-	-
	:8. Helma Harvey	-	-	-
	:9. Lucille Stewart	-	-	-
Panaca	:1. Eva Edwards	-	-	-
	:2. Lilith Ronnow	-	-	-
	:3. Laurine Lee	-	-	-
	:4. Mary Reed	-	-	-
	:5. Georgia Wadsworth	-	-	-
	:6. Mildred Adair	-	-	-
	:7. Phyllis Blad	-	-	-
	:8. Adell Mathews	-	-	-
	:9. Arlene Mathews	-	-	-
	:10. Edna Edwards	-	-	-
	:11. Wanda Goodman	-	-	-
	:12. Louise Lee	-	-	-
	:13. Marie Edwards	-	-	-
Ursine	:1. Zelma Hollinger	-	*	-
	:2. Grace Hollinger	-	-	-
	:3. Lydia Hollinger	-	-	-
	:4. Martha Hollinger	-	-	-
	:5. Furnesia Hammong	-	-	-
	:6. Mabel Hammond	-	-	-
	:7. Nellie Dwyer	-	-	-

Local Club Leaders

Alamo

Mrs. Omer Stewart  
Mrs. Jessie Stewart

Panaca

Miss Emma Wadsworth \* has since left

Ursine

Mrs. Ed Lytel  
Mrs. Jo. Hollinger  
Miss Vera Hammond

(-) Signifies the affirmative



REPORT OF GIRLS SEWING CLUBS

White Pine County Communities

Communities	Members Enrolled	Record Books Rec'd	Stories Rec'd	Members Completing
Lund	1-Dorothy McKenzie	:	:	Incomplete
	2-Nevada Whitehead	:	:	Incomplete
	3-Pearl Ivins	:	:	"
	4-Erma Fawcett	:	:	"
	5-Della Gardner	:	:	"
	6-Zina Harrison	:	:	"
	7-Thelma Oxborrow	:	:	"
	8-Margaret Reed	:	:	"
	1-Fawn Ivins	8	1	Complete
	2-Vea Oxborrow	1	1	"
	3-Tillie Gardner	1	1	"
	4-Olive Gubler	1	1	"
	5-Ruby Bubler	1	1	"
6-La Preal Sinfield	1	1	"	
7-Belva Smith	1	1	"	
8-Alma Lewis	1	1	"	
9-Helen Carter	1	1	"	
10-Harriet Carter	1	1	"	
11-Kate Horsley	1	1	"	
12-Katherine Harrison	1	1	"	
13-Beth O'Donnell	1	1	"	
Preston	1-Nona Allred	1	1	Incomplete
	2-Vina Jensen	1	1	Complete
	3-Lena Jensen	1	1	Complete
	4-Blanche Jensen	1	1	"
	5-Pearl Windows	1	1	Complete
	6-Vnnda Whitlock	1	1	Complete
	7-Uvada Hermansen	1	1	" "
	8-Ione Hermansen	1	1	Incomplete
	9-Delta Peterson	1	1	Complete
Baker	1-Emma Smith	1	8	Complete
	2-Tessie Smith	1	1	"
	3-Ruth Pulsipher	1	1	"
	4-Frances Cazier	1	1	"
	5-Alice Bellander	1	1	"
	6-June Baker	1	1	"
	7-Pearl Baker	1	1	"
	8-Anona Pulsipher	1	1	"
	9-Bertha Tweedy	1	1	"



(6)--Community and Family Recreation

Five communities of Clark and Lincoln Counties adopted this project. The type of community recreation has varied in almost every community.

Community recreation was started in one community of Clark County, taking the form of recreation for Farm Bureau Meetings. The community of Goodsprings, which adopted this project, is a mining town which has been closed down for a number of years on account of the excessive freight rates on ore. Less than 100 people live here and owing to hard times, very little interest has been taken in much of any activity. With the organization of the Farm Bureau Center here, interest was revived and the recreational side of the Farm Bureau Meetings was stressed. These meetings have been held monthly and a great deal of time is given to the preparation of a suitable program of a musical and recreational-----

(continued on next page)



nature. This recreational phase has been handled entirely by the local people,utilizing the local talent.

The two communities of Panaca and Caliente have conducted for the past year a project of playground equipment. The projects are carried over to this year, but in this time, have been transferred to the two Parent Teachers Associations which have since been organized. Up to the time of the transfer, two swings were constructed at Panaca and a teeter constructed at Caliente.

The community of Ursine has undertaken a monthly party for the children of that community. The Misses Vera and Orpha Hammon have this in charge. Three parties have been given up to the present time, and more are to be given during the winter months.

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(7)--Development of Home Industries for Women and Girls

Considerable interest has been shown in this project and particularly in the following demonstrations:

a. Cheese making- Committees were appointed in the communities of Alamo, Hiko and Panaca, in Lincoln County, to prepare for cheese making demonstrations to be given this fall by Prof. V.E. Scott, the Dairy Specialist. In August Prof. Scott visited these communities and gave a demonstration in the making of cheddar cheese. He had excellent attendances at the two communities of Hiko and Panaca. At Hiko, the farm men and women traled for miles to attend this all day demonstration, bringing their lunches and holding a picnic dinner. 16 people were present at this one demonstration. No cheeses have been made since this time, but a number of the women report that they are planning to make some for the winter.

Alamo community had planned to have a cheese demonstration at this time, but the chairman mislaid the letter notifying her of the date, and thus was unprepared for Mr. Schott at the time.

Panaca women reported that 16 women attended the demonstration on cheese making in that community. Since that time 20 small cheese have been made, and as many more are to be made.

b. Poultry Demonstrations in culling of the laying flocks were given in the community of Ursine and Caliente, by V.E. Scott. Three demonstrations were given in Ursine, attended by 18 men and women. A smaller attendance was present at Caliente, but 8 interested women, were told how to cull and fee laying stock.

No project was undertaken in home industries by the women of Clark County, but a little poultry work was undertaken in the communities of Logandale and Goodsprings. The County Agent Mr. H. J. Wittwer, has handled this problem almost exclusively with the help of the Poultry Specialist M. D. Colling, who in February gave a number of lectures regarding the purchase and care of baby chicks.

This project has proven of great interest to the rural men and women, and has been adopted as one of the County Projects in Lincoln County for this coming year. I believe a likewise interest is being shown in the other two counties of my territory.



Project V. SANITATION AND HYGIENE

(1)--Rural Water Supplies.

This type of work was undertaken in only the one county of my territory, namely Lincoln County. In the community of Hiko, the Homemakers Club set a goal for 4 home water systems. No one of these have been installed this year, owing to the lack of money in the community. This community is a cattle community almost entirely, and as there have been no cattle sales for the last four years, any project entailing an expenditure of money is out of the question.

Two water power plants were to be installed in the county this year, in the two communities of Alamo and Caliente. The plant in Alamo has had to be postponed on account of a lack of sufficient funds in the community to finance it. As for the plant at Caliente, the plans for installing this have been definitely made. Following is an extract from a news-article stating the present plans.

"The County Commissioners held an unusually long session. During the afternoon session, Mesdames E.N. Mitchell, C.L. Alquist and Snyder, constituting a committee from the Caliente Home Makers Club, and Geo. Jeffs, Earl B. Grotto, F.H. Denton and E.C.D. Marriage representing the Chamber of Commerce of Caliente, appeared before the Commissioners in the matter of the bond issue for the installation of water and lights at that place. At the request of the committee the Commissioners will arrange for the sale of \$15,000 of the bond issue in addition to the \$5,000 already sold, and will arrange for the employment of a competent engineer to take charge of the installation of the water and light plant.

Caliente community also went on record for two septic tanks to be installed by members of the Home Makers Club. The Engineering Specialist, Thos. R. King, met with and discussed the details of the septic tank with the interested parties. Interest waned on his departure, and the two tanks have not been installed. In their place two cess pools, of a very permanent nature have been installed. These cess pools have been sunk to a considerable depth and cemented within 4 feet of the bottom of the pits.

Power washing machines are well distributed over Lincoln County. However, the community of Alamo, which planned for one of the two power and lighting plants, set a goal of attaining at least five additional power washing machines. Since this project failed, these machines could not be secured this year.

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(3)--Fly Control

Three communities of Lincoln County adopted the fly control as one of the 1922 projects. At a meeting of the Homemakers Club of Caliente, I met and discussed a proposed plan of conducting the fly control work. As a result of that meeting, a committee was appointed and met the following day, working out a program to be followed. They decided upon the prining of



poster cards, which was to be placed in every home and business house of the town. A committee of women assumed the distribution of these, making a house to house canvass throughout the town. 200 of these were distributed by this committee within the next two days. To supplement this, a large poster was made and placed in a central place, the Post Office. Resulting from the work of these women, a marked decrease in the number of breeding places was evident throughout the town during the summer months.

The Panaca Home Makers Club also adopted this project. A fly trap was made and demonstrated and as a result two additional traps were made. A public meeting was held at which time the County Agent and myself discussed the fly menace from the woman's and man's standpoint. As a result of this meeting, a committee of five women and five men was appointed, this group meeting with me and outlining plans for putting on a campaign. The plans as developed included the canvassing of town by this committee. The men at this house to house visit explaining preventative methods around the corral and out-door toilets, the women explaining preventative methods around the home. A committee also reported to the Commercial Club, asking for their assistance in this campaign.

About the time this community was organized for this campaign, I was transferred to White Pine County, and was unable to supervise the campaign. No great results were attained in this project, although the breeding places were better cared for, and the women employed methods of screening and trapping flies.

This project is also to be included among those for Lincoln and White Pine Counties for the year 1923. It is hoped that a method of procedure can be evolved whereby, the campaign can continue without the immediate supervision of the County Agents or myself.

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